AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY-BANGLADESH

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Assignment Title: Implement a CNN architecture to classify the MNIST handwritten dataset	
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Title: Implement a CNN architecture to classify the MNIST handwritten dataset.

Abstract:

Handwritten information varies from person to person, making automatic identification of input data from picture data difficult. The main purpose of this study is to develop a basic convolutional neural network (CNN) model to classify MNIST handwriting datasets that would achieve test accuracy of more than 98 percent and evaluate alternative optimizers.

Introduction:

A Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) is a Deep Learning algorithm which can take in an input image, assign importance (learnable weights and biases) to various objects in the image and be able to differentiate one from the other. The MNIST dataset is an acronym that stands for the Modified National Institute of Standards and Technology dataset. It is a dataset of 60,000 small square 28×28 pixel grayscale images of handwritten single digits between 0 and 9 having each pixels value of 0 to 255.The task is to classify a given image of a handwritten digit into one of 10 classes representing integer values from 0 to 9, inclusively. I tested Adam, SGD, and RMSprop optimizers with 1 CNN models.Here,

```
Model: "sequential"
_________________________________________________________________
Layer (type)                 Output Shape              Param #
=================================================================
conv2d (Conv2D)              (None, 24, 24, 32)        832
_________________________________________________________________
max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D) (None, 12, 12, 32)        0
_________________________________________________________________
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)            (None, 10, 10, 64)        18496
_________________________________________________________________
max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling2 (None, 5, 5, 64)          0
_________________________________________________________________
flatten (Flatten)            (None, 1600)              0
_________________________________________________________________
dense (Dense)                (None, 64)                102464
_________________________________________________________________
dense_1 (Dense)              (None, 10)                650
=================================================================
Total params: 122,442
Trainable params: 122,442
Non-trainable params: 0
_________________________________________________________________
```

Fig:1

Fig 1 is the hyper-parameter picture. It has an input neurons, a two-dimensional convolutional neural network, a maximum pooling layer, a flattening layer, a dense layer, and finally the output layer.

Results:

Result of the different optimizer result are given below,

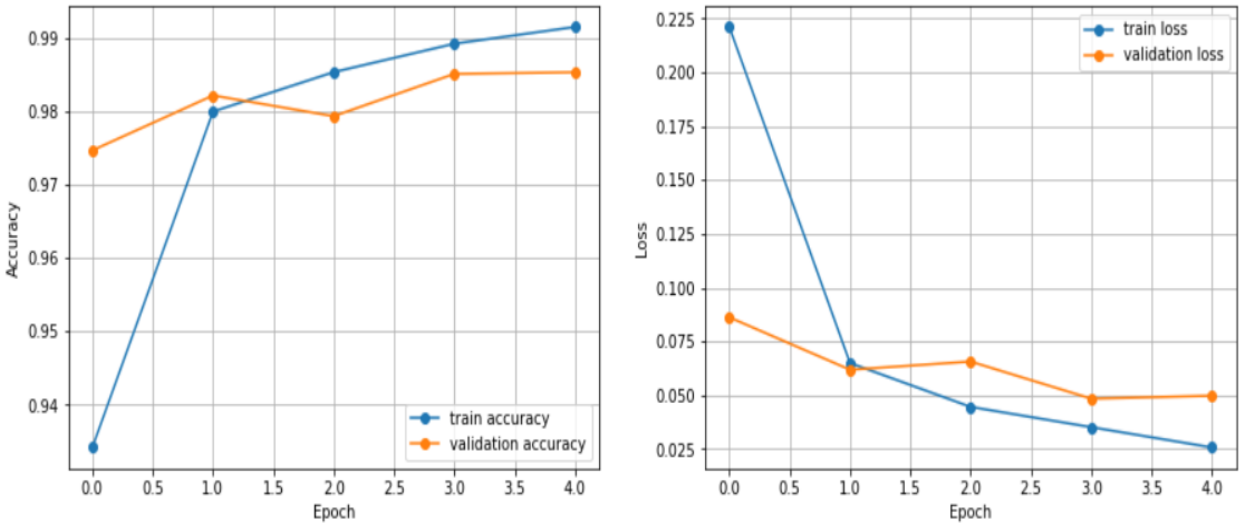

Fig2: Loss of Adam

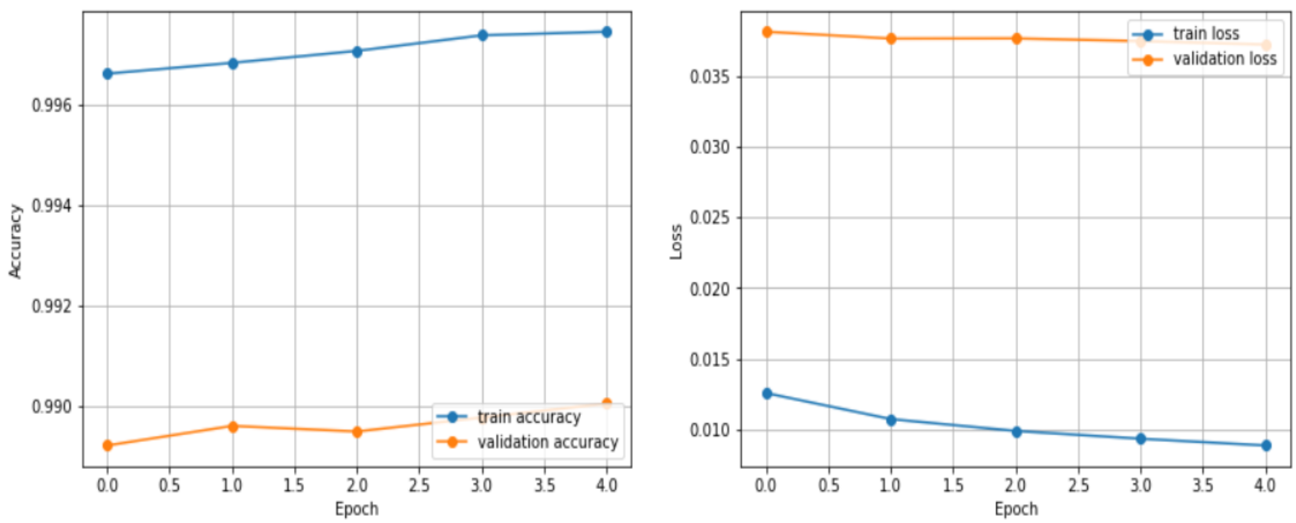

Fig3: Loss of SGD

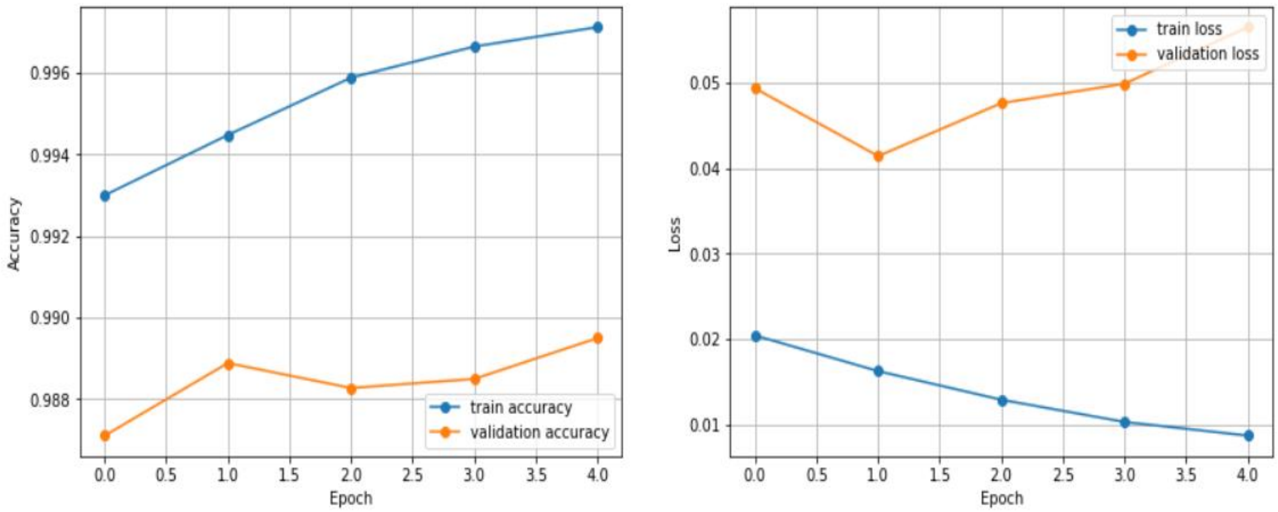

Fig4: Loss of RMSProp

Optimizer	Train Accuracy	Validation Accuracy	Test Accuracy	Test Loss
Adam	99.23%	98.54%	98.82%	3.89%
SGD	99.74%	99.01%	99.11%	2.73%
RMSprop	99.73%	98.95%	99.19%	3.86%

Discussion:

My proposed method has the highest test accuracy of 99.19 percent on RMSprop optimizer and the lowest test accuracy of 98.82 percent on SGD optimizer. The graph analysis reveals a difference in the rates of Train and Validation correctness, indicating that the model will not perform consistently in real-world data. The RMSprop optimizer of the graph shows a somewhat comparable rate of Train and Validation accuracy, indicating that the model will perform better on real-life data.